

## INDORSED TAFT; RODE OVER TREAT

Marshal on Losing Side This Time in Republican District Convention.

## LILY WHITES WERE IN ABSOLUTE CONTROL

Meeting Remarkable, as First of Its Sort at Which Not Single Negro Delegate Was Present—Luce Nominated by Acclamation for Congress.

WITH the exception of two sharp clashes, both of which were quickly suppressed in favor of the organization forces as shaped in the recent Richmond mass-meeting, the session of the Third District Republican Convention, held in Manchester yesterday, was brief and harmonious.

Postmaster Royal E. Cabell, of this city, presided, and there was not a single negro delegate on the floor. It was perhaps the first strictly white Republican convention ever held in Eastern Virginia, and in this respect the gathering was remarkable. On old-fashioned, ante-bellum negro, Robert Shelton, of Goodland, came as an alternate, but finding his delegate was present, he took an humble seat on the steps leading to the stage, and quietly observed the proceedings.

Somewhat, United States Marshal Morgan Treat, who usually lands on the dominant side in local party fights, seemed to have lost his cue this time, and he was rather in the position of one on the outside looking in, so far as yesterday's meeting was concerned. He championed the cause of a contesting delegation from Henrico county, and the organization ran over him in a merciless manner. Later he lined up with Mr. Thomas B. Snead, of Hanover, and Mr. C. L. Harrison, of New Kent, in opposition to sending office-holders to the national convention, and here he received a second and more crushing defeat. The only source of division, and the vote showed that the so-called machine was absolutely in control.

### Flags and Pictures.

The stage was decorated with United States flags, and in the center there were large portraits of Judge Taft and John G. Luce. The former was indorsed for President, and the latter nominated by acclamation for Congress. All the delegates wore Taft buttons on the lapels of their coats, and they cheered the War Secretary's name every time it was mentioned. There were nearly 100 delegates present, all white, and it was stated that only eleven of them were office-holders.

The most serious delay came in the early part of the session, when a long contest was taken to wait the report of the committee on credentials. After this report was made and the Henrico contest was settled by seating the Waverley delegation over that headed by A. P. Jones, the work of the convention was quickly disposed of. The nominations made were as follows:

For Congress—John G. Luce, of Goodland.

For delegates to Chicago—M. J. Enright, of Goodland; C. R. Moore, Richmond.

For alternates—Royal E. Cabell, Richmond; T. H. Smith, Manchester. For district elector—L. H. Drew, Richmond.

For executive committee—B. B. Arnold, Richmond.

Mr. Luce was made district chairman, and five members of the State committee were elected. The resolutions adopted deplored the death of Colonel C. Stump and of Mr. C. P. Snead, and commended C. B. Stump and President Roosevelt's administration, and instructed the delegates for Taft by a rising vote.

### Cabell in the Chair.

District Chairman John G. Luce called the convention to order at 12:30 P. M., and Secretary M. J. Enright called the roll of the delegates and alternates, most of whom answered to their names.

When Henrico was reached, the secretary read the list of delegates and alternates elected by the Jones faction. J. W. Gilham, one of the delegates chosen by the Waverley faction, arose at this point and said: "We wish to enter a contest against the delegation just read."

"That will be taken care of by the committee on credentials," replied the chair.

Postmaster Royal E. Cabell, of Richmond, was made temporary chairman, and he took up the gavel amid much applause.

Mr. Cabell made an eloquent speech of acceptance, in which he took an optimistic view of the situation, and predicted Republican success in the State in the near future.

He dwelt upon the responsibility which he contended was resting upon the party, and declared if the proper fight was made and continued, the Republican organization would yet become the most potent factor in the State for every politics and better business and social conditions.

Mr. Cabell's speech was brief, and he closed with a stirring appeal for harmony and for united action in the coming congressional and presidential campaign.

Mr. Melvin Flegenheimer, of Richmond, was made temporary secretary, and Mr. Enright moved the appointment by the chair of the usual committees on rules and order of business, credentials and resolutions.

Committees Named.

Marshal Morgan Treat moved that the various counties and cities recommend one member each on the committee on credentials, but this was voted down, and the chair named the following committees:

Credentials—C. R. Moore (chairman), J. J. Mann, J. J. Hall.

Rules and order of business—L. H. Drew (chairman), J. J. Luce, W. M. Chapman.

Resolutions—M. J. Enright (chairman), W. H. Vail, T. B. Snead, B. B. Arnold.

A recess was taken in order for the committees to formulate their reports, though this action was over the protest of a delegate who said he wished

## BRYAN MEN FIGHT DANIEL

Former Senator, Thomas Says Senator Will Be Opposed as Delegate.

LYNCHBURG, Va., March 19.—Former State Senator A. F. Thomas, of this city, to-night gave out an interview to the local press in which he indicated in no uncertain terms that the advocates of William J. Bryan in Virginia propose to fight to the bitter end an effort to send United States Senator John W. Daniel, also of this city, as a delegate to the National Democratic Convention in Denver. Major Daniel's name is the one which Bryan will be the basis of this fight.

Senator Thomas, it will be recalled, was defeated in the Democratic primary here last August for the State Senate, his opposition to Major Daniel being generally accepted as the cause of his defeat in the primary.

In the interview Senator Thomas says: "In view of the interview given the New York Times, which some time since was published, in which he said: 'Mr. Bryan is impermissible at one end and Populistic at the other,' we cannot but expect that the headlines on the top of his page and frightened a good many of the conservative Democrats who are not on the platform, it is difficult to conceive that he would be willing to go to Denver as a Bryan delegate."

"After informing Mr. Bryan's Democracy and charging him with pandering to mobs it would be singularly inconsistent for him to go to Denver asking that Mr. Bryan be nominated."

"The Democrats of Virginia who do not regard themselves as impermissible at one end and Populistic at the other, will not support the nomination of Mr. Bryan, but will support the nomination of Mr. Daniel, who is a man of high character and high ability, and who is not a Bryan delegate."

"This is no time to put enemies on guard. The threat that the friends of Senator Daniel will make if Mr. Bryan is nominated, is a threat which will be met by the friends of Mr. Daniel, who are his friends and not his enemies, and if the opponents of Mr. Bryan desire to make a fight, they will likely find the Bryan forces prepared."

"The so-called Daniel boom has never been taken seriously. It was engineered by the same element that thrust Judge Parker's candidacy upon the party in 1904. His purpose was to embarrass Mr. Daniel, and it failed to accomplish its object."

"The Virginia convention will be for Bryan, and it will send as delegates those who are his friends and not his enemies, and if the opponents of Mr. Bryan desire to make a fight, they will likely find the Bryan forces prepared."

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## PUT POST-OFFICE LOWER DOWN MAIN

Mr. Bartholdt Would Erect Special Building Near Railroad Station.

## BUT SITE IS FIXED BY THE PRESENT LAW

Any Change of Location Would Involve Repeal of \$800,000 Appropriation, to Which Lamb and Martin Would Object Unless Something Better Was Assured.

Times-Dispatch Bureau.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.

REPRESENTATIVE BARTHOLDT, of Missouri, chairman of the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, announced to-day that his committee is considering the advisability of using the present Federal building for all other Federal purposes, erecting a post-office building in the vicinity of the Main Street Station, and the sale of the Shaffer property. He further stated that if such steps were taken there would be no consideration given to the proposition to carry the post-office uptown, since such a course would be entirely out of harmony with the present policy of the government in constructing post-office buildings.

Mr. Bartholdt further stated that while he and his committee would pay due regard to the views of Senator Martin and Representative Lamb, they would go ahead and do what they thought best, irrespective of what these gentlemen may wish. His words were perhaps not so direct as that, but this was their clear meaning.

Site Is Fixed by Present Law.

This places the whole matter in a most peculiar position. The law now on the statute books to-day, the \$800,000 has been appropriated, is available, and the Treasury Department is now beginning to use it in the preliminary work. There can be no tying up of the money by a new law, and if repealed, Senator Martin and Captain Lamb do not want it repealed and will not risk the \$800,000 they have already secured in the hope of getting other money beyond that Mr. Bartholdt can get for a new building.

In having the House vote to repeal the law over the head of Captain Lamb, in the House, since that body does not often turn down its committees. But when the matter goes to the Senate, the Senate will be more likely to repeal the law, and the Senate would never think of voting to repeal an appropriation for a public building over the protest of the Senators representing the State in which the office is located. Therefore, whatever action the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds may take, and whatever action the House may take, there will be no repeal without the full assent of Senator Martin, since Senator Daniel is the champion of the new building, and Senator Martin will assuredly give no support to a proposition to repeal the law unless he can see something better in sight.

Opposite View of Former Chairman.

The sum total of the whole situation resolves itself into this: Whether Senator Martin can get a new building, or whether the old one will be kept, and whether he can conscientiously support it. At the present time he takes the ground that the matter has been fixed by law. Another chairman of the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds has taken the ground that the law is the proper one, the chairman at that time going so far as to say that his committee would not make an appropriation for any other than a Main Street site.

Senator Martin says he does not feel that he would be justified in lending himself to any undoing of what has been done, knowing that such a course might lead to a new building, and he has already been accomplished.

As for the office of the supervising architect, they are going along serenely, as though there was no agitation on the part of the legislature, and they have no intention of changing their position. But there is no intention of changing their position. But there is no intention of changing their position.

Therefore, since the law went into effect they have never considered a change of site, and have their plans already prepared for beginning work. They do not want to be drawn into the matter. They say that as Congress has fixed the site, it will certainly stay fixed unless Congress changes it.

The Humor of It.

There is a amusing side to the whole question. While some Richmond people are wrangling over the question the Treasury Department is going ahead, and if the anti-present-site people do not hurry up ground will be broken, and the work commenced before they get into Congress with their repeal proposition. That would add another perplexity to an already complex situation. Furthermore, the people who have been fighting for a Broad Street site will even if the Bartholdt proposition obtains, get a worse location from their standpoint than that which they have been so persistently fighting against—the well-nigh hopeless odds of repealing a law in opposition to the wishes of those who secured its passage.

On the whole, to an unbiased observer it looks as if the present law is about as certain to remain in force as the sun is sure to rise to-morrow. Certainly, there will be no change of site without the full assent of the Virginia members of the Senate and House, who are interested. If Chairman Bartholdt has something better to offer the city of Richmond than the present law provides, they will accept it. But Mr. Bartholdt and his committee will find that while appropriations cannot get through without their assent, they cannot undo what has been done without the assent of some other people.

## NOT FOR BRYAN

New York State Democratic Committee Vote for Uninstructed Election.

NEW YORK, March 19.—As predicted by Chairman W. J. Connors, the Democratic State Committee to-day voted almost solidly in favor of an uninstructed election for the National Convention. But one voice was raised in opposition, that of Charles P. Williams, of Lyons, who subsequently declared that he stood with William J. Bryan, and if Mr. Williams could have had his way, to-day's birthday gifts to the Nebraska candidate would have been the votes of united support by the Democracy of New York State.

The prevailing sentiment was expressed in a resolution which after setting forth that the interests of country and party demand the selection as presidential candidates of men who at the time and place of the national gathering shall appeal most strongly to the intelligence and judgment of the whole body, calls upon the Democratic voters of the State to choose as delegates, the strongest and ablest men in their ranks and send them to the National Convention "uninstructed" to vote for Bryan and uncommitted as to candidates.

To-day's meeting, held at the Victoria Hotel, lasted just eight minutes. The vote was taken by ballot, and was either present or represented by proxy. Upon the motion of Thomas W. Plunkett, of New York, it was unanimously agreed to hold the State Convention in Carnegie Hall in this city at 10 o'clock on the morning of April 10. At that time four delegates at large to the National Convention will be elected.

The resolution for an uninstructed election was introduced by Charles P. Peck, of Runda, no roar of "aye" that responded to the chair's call for a vote on the adoption of the resolution. Chairman Connors, before the meeting, had asserted that the sentiment of the State was in favor of Bryan, and that not more than three-fifths of the fifty-one members of the State Committee were in favor of Bryan. He also reiterated his opinion that the prevailing sentiment throughout the State was for Governor Plunkett, and that the New York State delegation should be instructed for any one. The committee adjourned to meet April 10th at 8 P. M. in this city.

Bryan Will Speak Earlier.

NEW YORK, March 19.—Harry W. Walker, Eastern manager for William J. Bryan, said to-night that in view of the action of the Democratic State Committee in calling the State Convention for April 10th, Mr. Bryan would begin his speaking campaign in this State at Rochester on April 10th. He expected to make a speech here on the morning of April 11th, and to leave for Rochester, Albany and Glen Falls, and at a mass meeting at the Bronx.

CHARGED WIRE KILLS TWO

Thinking Current Cut Off, Men Seize Guide Ropes and Are Electrocuted.

PETERSBURG, Va., March 19.—Sterling Ford and Ed. Coleman, negroes, were killed, and Phil Godsey, colored, badly injured by contact with the heavy electric cable at the Petersburg Granite Company's quarry, in Dinwiddie county, near this city, about 4:30 o'clock this afternoon, when a derrick, lifting a heavy block of stone fell, letting the flexible steel cable snap and fall across the lighting wires, and the cable, Passenger and Power Company, whose tracks run right by the quarries.

Under the impression that the lighting current had been cut off, a number of employees seized the guide ropes, lying on the ground, and stepped on the insulation on the wires, admitting the deadly current to the steel ropes, in their hands.

Several other men had just taken their hands from the accident when the cable snapped, and the two men were both killed, being young negroes living in Dinwiddie county. Ford being an employee of the quarry company, and Coleman, of the Passenger and Power Company, Godsey, who is an older man and works for the quarry company, was taken to the Central State Hospital, nearby, and is expected to recover.

As soon as the derrick fell, a telephone message was sent to the lower house of the legislature, and the Perdue Park line current, which had been done, but the unfortunate men were ignorant of the fact that this did not include the lighting wires, as well as the car line wire, the former being supplied from the upper power-house.

DIES FROM THE BLOW

Injury to George Gifford Proves Fatal, and Burial Held for Monday.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., March 19.—George Gifford, a well-known man about town, died at the Presbyterian Hospital this afternoon as the result of a blow on the head with a rock in the hands of H. G. Barnes, a merchant of the Atherton Hill Settlement. Barnes was arrested early this morning, and is held without bail on the charge of murder.

Gifford and Barnes had a difficulty the first day of March, near the latter's store, the details of which are not known. Barnes struck Gifford a terrific blow with a rock over the left eye. Gifford had the wound dressed and returned to work in the bowling alley of the Hotel Buford. Last night he was seized with a convulsion while at work, and this was followed by almost continuous convulsions and partial paralysis. An operation was performed, and it was found that his skull had been fractured and an abscess formed on the brain. He lingered until late this afternoon. Barnes was arrested as soon as Gifford's condition was pronounced hopeless this morning.

Both men were under arrest on bonds to appear before the recorded on account of the affray, but the case had been postponed.

KILLED IN WRECK

Home-Seekers' Excursion Train Derailed, Killed, Eight Injured.

SAN ANTONIO, TEX., March 19.—Two men were killed and eight other persons injured to-day when an excursion train on the International and Great Northern Railway, bearing a party of home-seekers from Kansas and Oklahoma, en route to Las Palomas, Mexico, was wrecked at Pecos, fifty-two miles south of this city. The engine and tender, baggage car, and four day coaches left the track, the derailment being caused by a broken rail.

The dead, W. H. Myers, baggage-master, San Antonio, Tex.; M. E. McElroy, Western Union lineman.

WEATHER

Fair and Colder.

## SUBMARINES COST NOT EXORBITANT

Admiral Capps Testifies That No Excessive Prices Were Paid Electric Boat Co.

## SAYS AMERICAN BOATS AS GOOD AS FOREIGN

Speaker Cannon's Secretary Tells Committee That No One Urged Hobson's Appointment on Naval Committee Except John Sharp Williams.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.

Secretary of the Navy, Metcalf and Admiral Capps, chief of the Bureau of Naval Construction of the Navy Department, to-day testified before the special committee of the House that is investigating the charges made against the Electric Boat Company by Representative Lilley, of Connecticut. Both stated that they did not believe the Electric Boat Company had secured an excessive profit on the contracts awarded them, nor did they believe they would make an excessive profit on any future contracts they may secure. Secretary Metcalf explained the letting of a contract to the Lake Boat Company, saying that it was a conditional one, as no money was to be paid the company unless it built a boat that met the government's requirements for a submarine boat now possessed by the government or under contract for it. Admiral Capps said that the navy was getting its construction work done at a very low figure.

Representative Butler, of Pennsylvania, denied a statement by Secretary Metcalf that he had called on him with reference to submarines.

Edward L. Clarkson, private secretary to Senator Lawrence C. Speer, a vice-president of the Electric Boat Company, told him that his company had influence with Speaker Cannon, and could use it to help Captain Hobson set on the Naval Affairs Committee before the House would agree to know how he stood on the proposition in which he was interested—the question of submarine boats.

Congressman Clayton, of Alabama, testified that the Alabama delegation in Congress indorsed Captain Hobson for assignment to the Naval Affairs Committee, and L. W. Busbey, secretary to Speaker Cannon, stated that the only request made to the Speaker to appoint Mr. Hobson on that committee was made by Mr. Williams, the minority leader in the House.

Representative Lilley did not attend to-day's session of the committee, except to make a statement.

The public session of the committee were adjourned until next Thursday.

Session in Detail.

Secretary Metcalf, the first witness to-day, was on the stand concerning the question of submarine boats, including the report of the board which conducted the trials of submarines, and which recommended the adoption of the Octopus type of boat. He said that the Octopus type was recommended by the board for four additional submarine boats of the same type as those recommended as the result of the competitive tests, provided a more satisfactory type was not developed in the meantime. He said, however, that the only report he made.

Secretary Metcalf stated that the contract for the Lake Company's boat was entered into by the department on the basis of a bid of \$525,000. That company's bid was \$525,000, and the department agreed to pay \$450,000 for one of their boats to approximate the Octopus, no money to be paid on this contract until after the boat had been fully tested and developed a speed equal to the speed of the submarine boat owned by the government.

Contract to Loser.

"How was it the contract was made for a boat that was a loser in the competitive trial?" asked Mr. Olmsted.

"Some question was raised as to the discretion of the department, and the department referred certain questions to the Attorney-General, who decided that the Secretary of the Navy had authority to enter into a contract for a submarine boat, and that under the act of Congress authorizing the expenditure of a certain amount of money for submarines."

"Did any member of Congress ask you to submit the question?"

"I think not."

"Do you remember whether any member of Congress called on you with reference to letting the contract to the Lake Boat Company?"

"I do not remember, but I recall a contract, but regarding the question of the attorney and the question of the discretion that was vested in me under the act."

"Who called on you?"

"I think Representatives Roberts, Loudenlager, Lilley, Hughes and Sperry and Senators Bulkeley and Brandegee. I think Representative Loudenlager called after the awarding of the contract, the others before the contract was signed."

"In the interest of whom?"

"They asked me about the attitude of the department. No suggestions were made by them to me in any way. They simply felt, they said, it was in the interest of the government to have two companies building boats."

No Exorbitant Price.

The charge of Mr. Lilley that the Electric Boat Company and its predecessor, the Holland Boat Company, had already received from the United States an excessive profit of more than \$1,000,000 for the construction of its submarines, and that under legislation now pending it will receive a profit of more than \$1,000,000 in excess of what ought to be paid for the construction of submarines provided for, was called to Secretary Metcalf's attention. He replied that the department would not pay what was considered an exorbitant price.

Secretary Metcalf was next questioned as to the clause in the naval bill providing that the government

## FLOOD AT PITTSBURG

Rivers Rising Steadily, But Situation Will Not Be As Serious As Feared.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 19.—That the present flood will not exceed twenty-eight feet, was the reassuring news given out by the Weather Bureau officials at 1:30 o'clock this morning. At that hour the gauge registered 27.3 feet, and the water was rising very slowly. The crest will be reached by daylight, and there will be but little rise before that time.

PITTSBURG, Pa., March 19.—A feeling of relief swept over Pittsburgh and vicinity early to-night when officials of the United States Weather Bureau announced that conditions had suddenly changed, and that the flood which came upon the city with unexpected rapidity, and which was feared not to be as serious as expected, it was stated to-night that the crest of the flood would probably reach the city about daylight, and that it would be slightly less than thirty feet. The danger line in twenty-two feet. At the extreme headwaters to-night the rivers are falling, rain having ceased early to-day.

The lower Allegheny and the lower Monongahela are still rising, the average rise all day having been about 3.0 of a foot. The Ohio is rising rapidly. Although the flood will not be as serious as expected, it will be attended by serious loss, much of which has already been inflicted. The rise came with such suddenness that there was not time to remove goods. Thousands of cellars and the first floors of hundreds of homes in the lowlands are flooded. Muddy water is flowing through scores of industrial plants, and it is estimated that at least 25,000 employees will be out of work to-morrow. Basements of stores all through the retail district in the lower part of the old city, and on the north side are full of water, and much merchandise is either totally destroyed or seriously damaged.

Many thousands of prisoners in their homes and are being furnished food and other necessities by the flood patrol, a permanent branch of the Police Department, and relief comes in the way of frail skirts and improvised beds. The city is being flooded, streets, Railroads are delayed and crippled and heavy losses of property. Land slides and washouts have occurred in all directions from the city and throughout the Pittsburgh district. Some trains have gone, and others are being held up. The Pittsburgh Junction Railroad is suspended high in the air by fall supports, the ground having been washed away. River craft have suffered severely. A dredge of the Pittsburgh Steamship Company broke from its moorings, and with its crew of five men, went over the dam at Springdale. On the river, business is at a standstill.

Will Mark Their Graves

Two Years in Which to Mark Those of Confederates.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 19.—By joint resolution of Congress, introduced in the House by Representative Wiley, of Alabama, the act originally known as the Foraker act, providing for the marking of the graves of soldiers and sailors of the Confederate Army and Navy who died in Northern prisons, which expired by limitation of law on March 9th, has been continued in force and effect for two years, with the proviso that the provisions of the act shall not apply to the Confederates buried in Oakwood Cemetery, Chicago, and with the further proviso that the compensation shall be fixed by the Secretary of War.

The first commissioner appointed under the act was Colonel William H. H. Wood, of Charleston, S. C., who died last summer while engaged in the work. His salary under the act was \$2,500 and traveling expenses. On the recommendation of Representative Wiley, President Roosevelt appointed to the vacant position General W. B. Oakley, of Montgomery, a gallant soldier of the Army of Virginia. When the act introduced by limitation, Mr. Wiley introduced his joint resolution, and then when it passed went to Secretary Taft, who suggested an increase of the compensation.

After taking the matter into consideration, Secretary Taft fixed the compensation at \$5,000 and expenses for travel. General Oakley is now making his headquarters in the War Department building, and has an office and clerical help in the War Department building.